



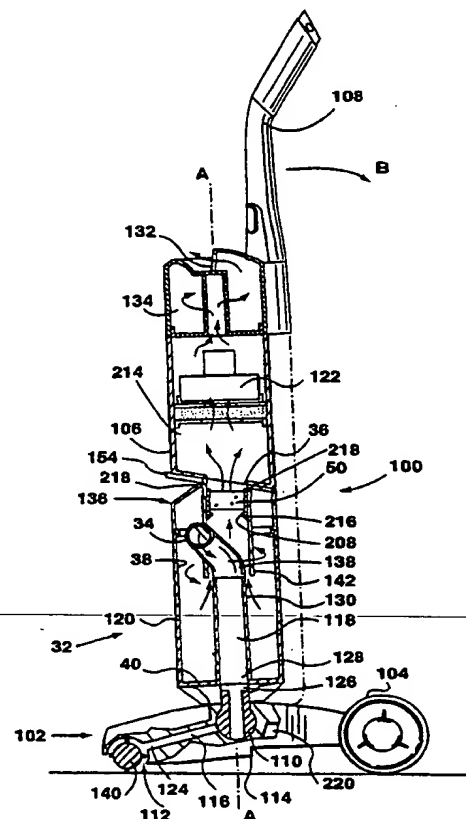
## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(54) Title: VACUUM CLEANER UTILIZING ELECTROSTATIC FILTRATION AND ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR FOR USE THEREIN

## (57) Abstract

An apparatus and method for filtering a dirty air stream in a vacuum cleaner to obtain a clean air stream comprises subjecting the dirty air stream to a first cyclonic separation stage (32) to obtain a partially cleaned air stream and subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to an electronic filtration stage (50) and optionally a second cyclonic separation stage (60) to obtain the clean air stream. The electronic filtration stage (50) is optionally removable with a cyclonic cleaning stage from the vacuum cleaner. The electronic filtration stage (50) is optionally an electrostatic precipitator which utilizes air flow through the vacuum cleaner to generate the voltage used by the electrostatic precipitator.



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**Title: VACUUM CLEANER UTILIZING ELECTROSTATIC FILTRATION AND ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR FOR USE THEREIN**

**5     FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to vacuum cleaners which have a cyclonic separation apparatus. In another aspect, the invention relates to an electrostatic precipitator.

**10    BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Cyclone separators, which are sometimes referred to merely as cyclones, are devices that utilize centrifugal forces and low pressure caused by spinning motion to separate materials of differing density, size and shape. Figure 1 illustrates the operating principles in a typical cyclone separator (designated by reference numeral 10 in Figure 1). The following is a description of the operating principles of cyclone separator 10 in terms of its application to removing entrained particles from an air stream in a vacuum cleaner.

Cyclone separator 10 has an inlet pipe 12 and a main body comprising upper cylindrical portion 14 and lower frusto-conical portion 16. The particle laden air stream is injected through inlet pipe 12 which is positioned tangentially to upper cylindrical portion 14. The shape of upper cylindrical portion 14 and frusto-conical portion 16 induces the air stream to spin creating a vortex. Larger or more dense particles are forced outwards to the walls of cyclone separator 10 where the drag of the spinning air as well as the force of gravity causes them to fall down the walls into an outlet or collector 18. The lighter or less dense particles, as well as the air medium itself, reverses course at approximately collector G and pass outwardly through the low pressure centre of separator 10 and exit separator 10 via air outlet 20 which is positioned in the upper portion of upper cylindrical portion 14.

The separation process in cyclones generally requires a

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steady flow free of fluctuations or short term variations in the flow rate. The inlet and outlets of cyclone separators are typically operated open to the atmosphere so that there is no pressure difference between the two. If one of the outlets must be operated at a back pressure, both  
5 outlets would typically be kept at the same pressure.

When a cyclone separator is designed, the principal factors which are typically considered are the efficiency of the cyclone separator in removing particles of different diameters and the pressure drop associated with the cyclone operation. The principle geometric  
10 factors which are used in designing a cyclone separator are the inlet height (A); the inlet width (B); the air outlet diameter (C); the outlet duct length (D); the cone height (Lc); the dirt outlet diameter (G); and, the cylinder height (L)

The value  $d_{50}$  represents the smallest diameter particle of  
15 which 50 percent is removed by the cyclone. Current cyclones have a limitation that the geometry controls the particle removal efficiency for a given particle diameter. The dimensions which may be varied to alter the  $d_{50}$  value are features (A) - (D), (G), (L) and (Lc) which are listed above.

20 Typically, there are four ways to increase the small particle removal efficiency of a cyclone. These are (1) reducing the cyclone diameter; (2) reducing the outlet diameter; (3) reducing the cone angle; and (4) increasing the body length. If it is acceptable to increase the pressure drop, then an increase in the pressure drop will (1) increase  
25 the particle capture efficiency; (2) increase the capacity and (3) decrease the underflow to throughput ratio.

In terms of importance, it appears that the most important parameter is the cyclone diameter. A smaller cyclone diameter implies a smaller  $d_{50}$  value by virtue of the higher cyclone speeds and the  
30 higher centrifugal forces which may be achieved. For two cyclones of the same diameter, the next most important design parameter appears

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to be  $L/d$ , namely the length of the cylindrical section 14 divided by the diameter of the cyclone and  $L_c/d$ , the length of the conical section 16 divided by the width of the cone. Varying  $L/d$  and  $L_c/d$  will affect the  $d_{50}$  performance of the separation process in the cyclone.

5                   Due to its intended use, a vacuum cleaners is designed to filter particles of varying sizes from an air stream. With most vacuum cleaners on the market, a filter material such as a paper bag is used to filter the air. The bag will remove from the air stream any particle larger than the size of the pore in the bag. Thus only a single stage of  
10                   filtration may be employed. However, if a cyclone is used in a vacuum cleaner, then multiple filtration stages may be employed. This is due to the fact that particle sizes which are generally to be filtered by a vacuum cleaner take on a spectrum of values that necessitates that a plurality of cyclonic separators be used in a series. For example, the  
15                   first cyclonic separator in a series may have a large  $d_{50}$  specification followed by one with a smaller  $d_{50}$  specification.

For example, in United States Patent Number 3,425,192, a vacuum cleaning assembly was disclosed which used a first frusto-conical cyclone and six secondary cyclones.

20                   More recently, cyclonic technology has been improved and introduced commercially into canister and upright vacuum cleaners. See for example United States Patent Number 4,593,429. This patent discloses a vacuum cleaner design in which sequential cyclones are utilized as the filtration medium for a vacuum cleaner. Pursuant to  
25                   the teaching of this patent, the first sequential cyclone is designed to be of a lower efficiency to remove only the larger particles which are entrained in an air stream. The smaller particles remain entrained in the air stream and are transported to the second sequential cyclone  
30                   which is frusto-conical in shape. The second sequential cyclone is designed to remove the smaller particles which are entrained in the air stream. If larger particles are carried over into the second cyclone

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separator, then they will typically not be removed by the cyclone separator but exit the frusto-conical cyclone with the air stream.

One disadvantage of cyclonic vacuum cleaners is the amount of power which is required to create an air flow sufficient to convey the dirty air through the cyclones at sufficient speeds to maintain the air flowing cyclonically through the cyclones.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In order to achieve high levels of particle removal, cyclonic vacuum cleaners which are currently on the market incorporate a HEPA™ filter. Such filters are effective in removing small particulate matter from the air stream so that the air which exits the vacuum cleaner is essentially for refiltered. One disadvantage of such HEPA™ filters is that they provide substantial resistance to the flow of air there through. By removing the HEPA™ filter, the pressure drop which occurs during the passage of the air through the filter assembly of a vacuum cleaner may be reduced by, eg., up to 20%. Accordingly, by removing the HEPA™ filter, the flow rate through the vacuum cleaner may be substantially increased and/or the size of the motor may be reduced by eg., up to 20%. However, the amount of particulate matter which will be contained in the dirty air stream will be increased.

The instant invention provides an alternate approach to the use of such HEPA™ filters. Electrostatic filters generally provide minimal resistance to the flow of air and accordingly do not generally provide much of the pressure drop as an air stream passes there through. The electrostatic filter may be designed to remove the same size particles as are removed by the HEPA™ filter which is currently in use. Alternately, the electrostatic filter may be designed to remove even larger particles. Accordingly, by using an electrostatic filter, the pressure drops for a vacuum cleaner may be substantially reduced

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(compared to a vacuum cleaner using a HEPA™ filter). Further, the electrostatic filter may provide enhanced particle removal compared to even a HEPA™ filter and accordingly the clean air outlet from the vacuum cleaner may produce air which is even cleaner than that  
5 which is achieved from commercially available cyclonic vacuum cleaners which even incorporate a HEPA™ filter.

In accordance with the instant invention, there is provided a vacuum cleaner comprising a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt; a clean air outlet spaced from the dirty air inlet; an air  
10 flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and, a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising at least one cyclonic cleaning stage in flow communication with the dirty air inlet and having a partially cleaned air outlet; and, at least one electrostatic precipitator positioned  
15 in the air flow path upstream from the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet.

In one embodiment, the at least one electrostatic precipitator comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one  
20 member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.

In another embodiment, the at least one member is  
25 movable in response to air flow through the housing.

In another embodiment, the vacuum cleaner further comprises a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the at least one electrostatic precipitator produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitator.

30 In another embodiment, the first cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.

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In another embodiment, the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises at least a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage. The at least one electrostatic precipitator may be positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the second cyclonic cleaning stage. Alternately, the at least one electrostatic precipitator may be positioned in the air flow path upstream from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet. The first cyclonic cleaning stage may comprise one cyclone and the second cyclonic cleaning stage may comprise from two to five second cyclones. The second cyclonic cleaning stage preferably removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the at least one electrostatic precipitator.

In another embodiment, the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic precipitator comprises an electrostatic precipitator removably mounted in the cyclone chamber. The cyclone chamber may have an air outlet and the electrostatic precipitator may be positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber. The cyclone chamber may have an air outlet and the electrostatic precipitator may be removably mounted in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a vacuum cleaner comprising a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt; a clean air outlet spaced from the dirty air inlet; an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and, a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage; and, at least one electrostatic filter positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet, wherein the second cyclonic



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cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter.

5 In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a vacuum cleaner comprising a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt; a clean air outlet spaced for the dirty air inlet; an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and, a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage; and, at least one electrostatic filter positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet, wherein the electrostatic filter is removable with the first cyclonic cleaning stage from the vacuum cleaner for cleaning such as by washing with water.

15 In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and electrostatic precipitation means positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

20 In one embodiment, the electrostatic precipitation means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitation means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

25 In another embodiment, the vacuum cleaner further comprises a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic precipitation means produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow there through.

30 In another embodiment, the vacuum cleaner further comprises second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air

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stream positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream. The electrostatic precipitation means may be positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and downstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream. Alternately, the electrostatic precipitation means may be positioned in the air flow path upstream from the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and downstream of the clean air outlet. The second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream preferably removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic precipitation means.

In another embodiment, the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream is removably mounted in a housing and the electrostatic precipitation means is removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream; and, electrostatic filter means positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream, wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter means.

In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising first means removably mounted in the vacuum cleaner for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and, electrostatic filter means positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a

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dirty air stream and removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a method for filtering a dirty air stream in a vacuum cleaner  
5 to obtain a clean air stream comprising subjecting the dirty air stream to a first cyclonic separation stage to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and, subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to a second cyclonic separation stage and an electronic filtration stage to obtain the clean air stream.

10 In one embodiment, the method further comprises subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to the second cyclonic separation stage to obtain a treated air stream and subjecting the treated air stream to the electronic filtration stage to obtain the clean air stream.

15 In another embodiment, the method further comprises subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to the electronic filtration stage to obtain a treated air stream and subjecting the treated air stream to the second cyclonic separation stage to obtain the clean air stream.

In another embodiment, the dirty air stream includes  
20 particulate material having various particle sizes and the second cyclonic separation stage removes larger particles than those removed by the electronic filtration stage.

In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided an electrostatic precipitator for separating chargeable  
25 particulate matter from a fluid stream comprising a housing having at least one fluid inlet and at least one fluid outlet; at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing; and, a conductive member for transmitting the high  
30 voltage potential to particulate matter entrained in the fluid whereby particulate matter is oppositely charged to the at least one member

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prior to encountering the at least one member and is attracted to the at least one member during passage of the charged particulate matter through the housing.

5 In one embodiment, the electrostatic precipitator further comprises a directing member to cause the fluid to rotate the at least one member.

10 In another embodiment, the at least one member and at least a portion of the housing is constructed from a material that will produce a potential difference between the at least one member and the portion of the housing due to frictional contact of the at least one member with the housing as the at least one member moves in the housing due to the flow of fluid through the housing.

15 In accordance with the instant invention, there is also provided a n electrostatic precipitator for separating chargeable particulate matter from a fluid stream comprising housing means having fluid inlet means and fluid outlet means; individual chargeable means movably positioned in the housing means for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the individual chargeable means in the housing means; and, 20 conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to particulate matter entrained in the fluid whereby particulate matter is oppositely charged to the individual chargeable means prior to encountering the individual chargeable means and is attracted to the individual chargeable means during passage of the charged particulate 25 matter through the housing means.

In one embodiment, the electrostatic precipitator further comprises a directing means to cause the fluid to rotate the individual chargeable means.

30 In another embodiment, the individual chargeable means and at least a portion of the housing means is constructed from a material that will produce a potential difference between the

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individual chargeable means and the portion of the housing means due to frictional contact of the individual chargeable means with the housing means as the individual chargeable means moves in the housing means due to the flow of fluid through the housing means.

5                   As will be appreciated, the electrostatic filter may comprise the portion of the filter assembly of the vacuum cleaner to remove the smaller particles from the dirty air stream. For example, in a vacuum cleaner having first and second cyclonic separation stages, the first cyclonic separation stage is preferably configured to remove the  
10   coarsest particles from the air stream and the second cyclonic separation stage is preferably configured to remove the smallest particles from the air stream while the electrostatic filter is designed to remove particles having an intermediate size. Thus, if the second cyclonic separation stage is positioned after the electrostatic filter, then  
15   the second cyclonic separation stage may be configured to remove the particles which are not filtered by either the first cyclonic separation stage or the electrostatic filter. As the second cyclonic separation stage need not be designed to remove the finest particulate matter, it may be of a lower efficiency than would otherwise be useable and accordingly  
20   may have a larger diameter. By increasing the diameter of second stage cyclones, the pressure drop across each second stage cyclone will be reduced thereby producing a further reduction in the pressure drop which occurs by the passage of air through the filter assembly of the vacuum cleaner and further reducing the power (size of motor) which  
25   is required.

                  If the electrostatic filter is positioned between the first and second cyclonic separation stages, the finest particulate matter is removed prior to the second cyclonic separation stage treatment of the air. The removal of the fine particulate matter prior to this stage  
30   prevents this particulate matter from entering the second stage cyclones and contaminating the interior surface of the second stage

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cyclones.

In a further alternate embodiment, the first and second cyclonic separation stages may be positioned prior to the electrostatic filter.

5 In a further preferred embodiment, the electrostatic filter is removable so that it may be cleaned, such as by rinsing with water to remove the particulate matter which is collected thereon.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

10 These and other advantages of the instant invention will be more fully and particularly understood in connection with the following description of the preferred embodiments of the invention in which:

Figure 1 is a cyclone separator as is known in the art;  
15 Figure 2 is a perspective view of a filter assembly for a vacuum cleaner according to the instant invention; and,  
Figure 3 is a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of the filter assembly for a vacuum cleaner according to the instant invention;  
20 Figure 4 is a perspective view of an upright vacuum cleaner according to the instant invention;  
Figure 5 is a cross-section along line 5 - 5 in Figure 4 of the vacuum cleaner of Figure 4;  
Figure 6 is an enlargement of the upper portion of the  
25 cyclone chamber when positioned in the housing of the vacuum cleaner of Figure 4;  
Figure 7 is an exploded view of the cyclone chamber and housing of the vacuum cleaner of Figure 4;  
Figure 8 is a perspective view of the cyclone chamber  
30 when removed from the housing of the vacuum cleaner of Figure 4;

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Figure 9 is an exploded view of the cyclone chamber of Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of an electrostatic precipitator;

5      Figure 11 is a cross-section along line 11 - 11 in Figure 10 of the electrostatic precipitator of Figure 10; and,

Figure 12 is a cross-section along line 12 - 12 in Figure 10 of the electrostatic precipitator of Figure 10.

## 10      DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

15      The filter assembly of the instant invention may be used in conjunction with any vacuum cleaner. For example, the filter assembly may be used for an upright vacuum cleaner, a canister vacuum cleaner or a central vacuum cleaner or the like. The dirty air stream which is processed using the filter assembly described herein may be collected by, for example, a wand or rotating brush positioned in the head of a vacuum cleaner as is known in the art. Such dirty air streams typically comprise dirt of varying particle sizes entrained in an air stream. It will be appreciated that the invention may also be used  
20      with a wet/dry vacuum cleaner.

25      The filter assembly may be used in conjunction with any design known in the art. For example, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, the cyclone may be a cylindrical cyclone having a dirty air feed conduit which is positioned exterior to cyclone bin 120. Alternately, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, the cyclone may be a cylindrical cyclone having a dirty air feed conduit which passes longitudinally through cyclone bin 120.

30      Referring to Figure 2, the vacuum cleaner has a filter assembly 30 comprising at least one first stage cyclone 32. First stage cyclone 32 may, if desired, comprise a plurality of individual cyclones through which the air passes either in sequence or in parallel.

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Preferably, filter assembly 30 uses only one first stage cyclone 32 as shown in Figure 2. Such a single cyclone may be designed to remove approximately 90% or more, preferably at least 95% and most preferably at least 98% of the particulate matter in the air stream entrained by the vacuum cleaner.

The dirty air may be introduced into first cyclone 32 by any means known in the art. In the embodiment of Figure 2, the dirty air is introduced tangentially into cyclone 32 by inlet 34. As shown in Figure 2, cyclone 32 may comprise a container or bin 120 having bottom 40 and side walls 38. It will be appreciated that container 120 may be of any particular configuration. As shown in the cross section of Figure 2, container 120 is cylindrical in shape. Inlet 34 is in communication with the source of dirty air via inlet conduit 42. Inlet conduit 42 may be of any configuration known in the art which will convey the dirty air from a source (eg. a cleaning wand or the floor engaging head of a vacuum cleaner) to inlet 34. The dirty air travels around container 120 towards bottom 40. At one point, the air travels upwardly adjacent the central portion of container 120 to exit cyclone 32 by outlet 36. As shown herein, outlet 36 comprises an annular member which extends downwardly into the upper portion of cyclone 32 so as to prevent the partially cleaned air travelling upwardly through outlet 36 from mixing with the dirty air introduced via inlet 34.

As shown in Figure 2, the partially cleaned air exiting first stage cyclone 32 via outlet 36 is next passed through an electronic filter 50. Filter 50 may be positioned in air flow communication with outlet 36 in any manner. As shown in Figure 2, filter 50 is held in position in the air flow path by upper and lower panels 52 and 54.

Container 120 is preferably removable from the vacuum cleaner by any means known in the art. When the container comprising bottom 40 and sidewalls 38 is positioned in the vacuum



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cleaner, it may abut against lower panel 54 in sealing engagement so as to provide an air tight enclosure but for outlet 36.

The further cleaned air which exits electronic filter 50 passes through outlet 56 to a one or more second stage cyclones 60.

5 The number of second stage cyclones may vary depending upon, inter alia, the type of particulate matter which is to be filtered, the degree of separation which is required and the amount of pressure drop which is acceptable based upon the motor which is provided to the vacuum cleaner. Second cyclones 60 may also be of any particular design

10 known in the art and may be the same or different from first stage cyclone 32. Further, each second stage cyclone 60 need not be the same.

As shown in Figure 2, each cyclone 62 has an inlet port 58 for introducing air tangentially into the cyclone. Inlet port 58 may be of any particular construction. The air travels through cyclone 60 and

15 dirt which is separated during the passage of air through cyclone 60 exits cyclone 60 via dirt outlet 64. This dirt may be collected in a dirt collection chamber 66. The top of collection chamber 66 is provided by upper plate 68 which forms a seal with wall 62 of cyclone 60. Accordingly, chamber 66 may be defined by upper plate 68, upper panel

20 52 and the wall of outlet 56. Collection chamber 66 may comprise an annular band extending around the interior of filter assembly 30. Alternately, it may extend only part way around the inner circumference of filter assembly 30 so that a single collection chamber 66 is provided for each cyclone 60. The treated air exits cyclone 60 via

25 outlet 70 which is positioned at the upper end thereof. The treated air may be removed from filter assembly 30 via passage 72 which connects in flow communication with clean air outlet 74.

In the alternate embodiment shown in Figure 3, filter 50 is positioned downstream from second stage cyclones 60. According to

30 this embodiment, the partially cleaned air exits first stage cyclone 32 via outlet 36 and travels through outlet 56 to inlet 58 to second stage

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cyclones 60. The treated air exits second cyclone 60 via outlet 70. The treated air is then fed to an electronic filter 50 via, for example, passages 72 which combine to form outlet 80 which is in communication with filter 50. The clean air exits filter 50 and travels  
5 outwardly from the filter assembly 30 via clean air outlet 74.

Clean air from clean air outlet 74 may be fed to a motor positioned above clean air outlet 74 and, if desired, to further filtration means, such as additional cyclones (i.e. third stage cyclones), a HEPA™ filter or a further electrostatic filter.

10 In these embodiments, electronic filter 50 may be of any particular construction known in the art. Various constructions for electrostatic devices which use charged regions to remove particulate matter from an air stream are known.

In a particular preferred embodiment, electronic filter 50  
15 comprises an electrostatic precipitator. The electrostatic filter is preferably designed to remove the smallest portion of the particulate matter from the air stream (eg. up to 30 microns). However, the actual level of filtration which may be achieved by the electrostatic filter will vary depending upon the design of filter 50.

20 Figures 4 and 5 demonstrate a known cyclone construction for an upright vacuum cleaner as a further alternate embodiment. In this embodiment vacuum cleaner 100 has a floor cleaning head 102, means for moving cleaning head 102 across a floor (eg. wheels 104 which may comprise rear wheels or front and rear  
25 wheels), an upper body portion or housing 106 rotatably attached to cleaning head 102, and a handle 108 for moving vacuum cleaner 100 across the floor. A dirty air flow conduit comprising upstream portion 116 in cleaning head 102 and downstream portion in cyclone bin 120 extends from opening 112 in sole plate 114 to inlet 34 of cyclone 32.  
30 Upstream portion has an upstream end 124 positioned adjacent brush member 140 or the like and a downstream end 126. Downstream

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portion has an upstream end 128 and a downstream end 130. A valve means 110 (eg. a rotatable valve as is known in the art) is provided adjacent downstream end 126 in cleaning head 102 so as to connect downstream portion 116 of the dirty air flow conduit in air flow communication with upstream portion 118 of the dirty air flow conduit when housing 106 is rotated rearwardly in the direction of arrow B in which position vacuum cleaner 100 is configured for use for cleaning a floor. In this embodiment, the cyclonic separator means uses one cyclone 32 comprising cyclone bin 120.

10 Cyclone bin 120 has an air inlet 34, preferably at upper end 136 thereof, adapted for providing an air flow tangentially to an inner dirt rotation surface or wall 38 of container 120. Air inlet conduit 138 may alternately be configured to provide an axial flow of air to container 120 and opening 34 at the downstream end of air inlet conduit 138 may have vanes to impart cyclonic flow to the air stream. Preferably, air inlet conduit 138 is configured to introduce the air tangentially to container 120. As shown in Figures 5 and 8, air inlet conduit 138 includes curved portions for redirecting the air from an axial flow in downstream portion 118 to a tangential flow at inlet 34. 20 Air inlet conduit 138 curves gently from downstream end 130 of downstream portion 118 so as to travel outwardly and generally radially towards inlet 34. More preferably, the change in direction of the dirty air from generally vertical to generally horizontal and from generally horizontal to generally tangential occurs so as to reduce the pressure drop during its travel from downstream portion 118 to container 120. 25

Upstream and downstream portions 116 and 118 may comprise a single member (whether integrally formed or connected together to form a continuous flow path) in which case a separated dirt collection means may be positioned below container 120. Alternately portions 116 and 118 may be flexible so as to allow cyclone container 30

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120 to be removed from housing 106 and emptied. In the preferred embodiment of Figures 4 and 5, upstream and downstream portions 116, 118 are separate elements and downstream portion 118 is removable with container 120 from housing 106 such that portions  
5 116, 118 are in air flow communication when container 120 is mounted in housing 106 of vacuum cleaner 100. Thus, if a blockage develops in the dirty air flow conduit, by removing container 120 from housing 106 as shown in Figure 7, portions 116 and 118 may be individually accessed at ends 126 and 128 to clean out the blockage.  
10 Preferably ends 126 and 128 are substantially sealed together to prevent air and dirt leaking there from.

Preferably, downstream portion 118 and container 120 are a one piece assembly so that when container 120 is removed from housing 106, downstream portion 118 is automatically removed at the  
15 same time. Thus, downstream portion 118 may be manufactured as part of container 120 (such as by moulding it integrally therewith). Alternately, it may be separately manufactured (such as by extrusion) and subsequently affixed to container 120 by any means known in the art (eg. by welding, engagement of male and female engagement  
20 members of the like).

In operation, the vacuum fan motor 122 is activated to induce an air flow through vacuum cleaner 100. The air flow causes a partial vacuum to form at end 124. Air, and entrained dirt, is drawn into upstream portion 116, with the aid of brush member 140. The  
25 dirty air flow moves vertically in downstream portion 118 to opening 34 in air inlet conduit 138 and is introduced tangentially to container 120. The airflow is then accelerated around wall 38 and proceeds generally downwardly along and around wall 38 until it reaches a position towards bottom 40 of container 120, at which point the air  
30 flow travels upwardly through the central portion of cyclone container 120. Wall 142, an extension of outlet 36, may be provided in container

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120. Wall 142 assists in preventing the treated air travelling upwardly to outlet 36 from mixing with the dirty air which is introduced into container 120 via inlet conduit 138.

5 The removability of container 120 from housing 106 of vacuum cleaner 100 is shown by reference to Figures 6-9. Housing 106 comprises a base 144, an upper portion 146 and struts 148 which extend between base 144 and upper portion of housing 146 so as to define a cavity within which container 120 is received. It will be appreciated that housing 106 may be of any configuration which provides an area  
10 in which bin 120 may be received. For example, it will be appreciated that if vacuum cleaner 100 is a canister vacuum cleaner, that container 120 may extend horizontally, or at any inclined angle to the horizontal and housing 106 may be of any shape within which container 120 may be received.

15 Container 120 may be lockingly received in housing 106 by any means known in the art. In the preferred embodiment, container 120 is provided with a lid 150 which has a recess 152 provided in handle 154 thereof. Container 120 and lid 150 comprise a cyclone chamber which is removably received in housing 106. Lower surface  
20 156 of upper portion 146 of housing 106 is provided with a protrusion 158 which is receivable in recess 152. By moving handle 154 downwardly to the position shown in dotted outline in Figure 6, protrusion 158 is removed from recess 152 allowing bin 120 to be removed from base 144 as is shown in Figure 7. Recess 152 and  
25 protrusion 158 are a male and female detent means. It will be appreciated that other male and female detent means or the like which are known in the art may be utilized so that container 120 may be releasably lockingly received in housing 106.

The cleaned air travels upwardly out above container 120.  
30 Accordingly, lid 150 is provided with an upper surface 160. Cylindrical wall 142 extends downwardly from upper surface 160. The intersection

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of upper surface 160 and wall 142 describes opening 36 which is the clean air outlet.

As can be seen in Figure 8, downstream portion 118 of the dirty air supply conduit is removed from housing 106 with container  
5 120. Sealing means, such as O-ring 104 may be provided to join ends 126 and 128 in air flow communication when bin 120 is replaced in housing 106 so as to prevent any leak or any substantial leak where ends 126 and 128 meet.

Lid 150 may be releasably mounted to container 120 by any  
10 means known in the art. Referring to Figure 9, lower end 164 of lid 150 is provided with a recessed surface 166 having two protrusions 168 provided therein. Upper end 170 of container 120 is provided with bayonet mounts 172 for receiving protrusions 168. Accordingly, once container 120 is removed from housing 106, lid 150 is rotated slightly  
15 counter clockwise so as to release the bayonet mount whereby lid 150 may then be lifted from container 120 thus allowing container 120 to be emptied.

Referring to Figures 10 - 12, a preferred embodiment for an electrostatic filter is shown. In this embodiment, filter 50 is an  
20 electrostatic precipitator. In accordance with the instant invention, filter 50 preferably uses air flow and, more preferably, the air flow through filter 50 itself, to generate the electrostatic charge which is utilized by filter 50.

As shown in Figures 10 - 12, filter 50 comprises a container  
25 180 having a plurality of members 210 which rotate therein in response to the flow through chamber 180 of a fluid (eg. air). Accordingly, container 180 may have sidewalls 182, bottom 184 having upper surface 188 and lower surface 190, and top 186 having upper surface 192 and lower surface 194. Top and bottom 184 and 186 may be  
30 of any particular configuration that define end walls of container 180. It will be appreciated that while sidewalls 182 are cylindrical as shown

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in Figure 10, they may be of any particular shape provided that container 180 has a closed environment for the rotation of members 210. It will further be appreciated that container 180 must have at least one air inlet 196 and at least one air outlet 202 so as to produce  
5 movement of members 210 in container 180. Preferably, container 180 has a plurality of air inlets 196 and air outlets 202.

As shown in Figure 10, air inlets 196 are provided in bottom 184 and air outlets 202 are provided in top 186. It will be appreciated that the openings for air inlets and air outlets 196 and 202  
10 are preferably sized so as not to permit the passage there through of members 210 and are sized and positioned to permit the effective movement of air in container 180 to move members 210 to produce a high voltage potential.

Members 210 and sidewalls 182 are constructed from any  
15 material which will generate the high voltage potential and transmit it to conductive layer 204 due to the rotation (eg. cyclonic flow) of members 210 in container 180. Preferably, members 210 are made from styrofoam and walls 182 are constructed from a plastic. The friction of styrofoam balls 210 against one or more of sidewalls 182, bottom 184  
20 and top 186 produce the high voltage potential. It will be appreciated that members 210 may be of any aerodynamic shape the will travel within container 180 to produce frictional engagement with the walls of container 180 due to the air flow there through.

Means is provided to cause members 210 to move within  
25 container 180 so that a high voltage potential develops between members 210 and container 180. Preferably, at least one of the air inlets 196, and preferably each of the air inlets 196, are configured so as to cause the air to circulate or rotate within container 180 and entrain members 210. It will be appreciated that directing vanes or the like  
30 may also be included with filter 50 (inside or outside container 180) so as to cause the air to circulate within container 180. The vanes, air

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inlets 196 or the like define means which cause members 210 to move sufficiently within container 180 so as to develop a high voltage potential between members 210 and container 180. In the preferred embodiment of Figure 10, air inlets 196 comprise a flange 198 which is  
5 angled with respect to upper surface 188 of bottom 184. Opening 200 is positioned beneath flange 198. As the air travels towards bottom 184, the air encounters flange 198 and is deflected to rotate within container 180 and entrain members 210.

A conductive layer 204 is provided for receiving and  
10 conducting the high voltage potential to electrode means for imparting a corona discharge to particles 212 which are entrained in the air stream travelling towards filter 50. Preferably, the electrode means is positioned upstream from container 180 so as to charge particles 212 prior to their entry into container 180. Referring to Figure  
15 11, conductive layer 204, which may be a thin layer of a conductive metal, is provided on the exterior surface of sidewalls 182 by any means known in the art. Electrodes 208 are electrically connected to conductive layer 204 by any means known in the art. Preferably, electrodes 208 are electrically connected to conductive layer 204 by  
20 means of lower walls 206 to which conductive layer 204 is also applied (see for example Figure 12).

It will be appreciated that electrodes 208 may be of any configuration that will produce a corona discharge so as to charge particles 212 oppositely to the charge of styrofoam balls 210. As shown  
25 in Figure 10, electrode 208 comprises an inward extension of lower walls 206 so as to impinge on the air flow stream passing towards bottom 184. It will be appreciated that a plurality of electrodes extending transversely across the airflow stream from one side of container 180 to the other may be utilized.

30 When particles 212 in the air stream come into proximity or in contact with styrofoam balls 210, they are electrostatically



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attracted to each other as they are oppositely charged. Thus, particles 212 are removed from the air stream and the treated air exits top 186 via outlets 202.

Container 180 may be positioned at any position in the  
5 dirty air flow path of the vacuum cleaner. For example, as shown in Figure 2, it may be positioned downstream from first stage cyclone 32. Alternately, as shown in Figure 3, it may be positioned downstream from second stage cyclone 60. Referring to Figure 5, which uses only a single cyclone in the filtration means 30 of vacuum cleaner 100, filter  
10 50 is positioned in cylindrical wall 142 of outlet 36. Accordingly, when cyclone bin 120 is removed from vacuum cleaner 100, filter 50 is automatically removed from vacuum cleaner 100 and is accessible for cleaning. If members 210 are made from a water resistant material (eg. styrofoam), filter 50 may be cleaned by placing filter 50 under a stream  
15 of running water (eg. from a faucet). The water passing through filter 50 will remove particulate matter that is electrostatically attracted to members 210. It will be appreciated that filter 50 may also be positioned in cavity 214.

Electrostatic filter 50 may be removably receivably  
20 mounted in outlet 36 by any means known in the art. Referring to Figure 5, wall 142 has angled flange members 216 provided on the inner surface thereof on which electrodes 208 are seated. A locking means, such as a hinged flap or a deformable flange 218 may be used to lockingly hold filter 50 in position when the vacuum cleaner 100 is in  
25 operation. It will also be appreciated that a bayonet mount may be utilized. Outlets 202 may be sized to receive a user's fingers in which case outlets 202 may also function as a handle for filter 50. Alternately a handle may be provided on top 186.

In another embodiment, the vacuum cleaner may be  
30 powered by battery 220 (see Figure 5). In particular, it will be appreciated that by using the air flow to move members 210 within

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container 180, only a minimal amount of power is required to generate a high voltage potential thus permitting the electrostatic precipitator 50 as shown in Figures 10 - 12 to be included in a battery operated appliance.

5                   It will be appreciated that the preferred embodiment of the electrostatic precipitator 50 of Figures 10 - 12 may be used in other applications and need not be confined to use in a vacuum cleaner.

10                   The cleaned air after passing motor 122 may then exit housing 106 via outlet 132 or it may first optionally pass through chamber 134, which may contain a further filtration means (eg. a HEPA™ filter) an a further electrostatic filtration means.

                  It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various additions and modifications may be made to the instant invention and all of these are within scope of the following claims.

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**We Claim:**

1. A vacuum cleaner comprising:
  - 5 (a) a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt;
  - (b) a clean air outlet spaced for the dirty air inlet;
  - (c) an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and,
  - (d) a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path,
    - 10 the filtration assembly comprising:
      - (i) at least one cyclonic cleaning stage in flow communication with the dirty air inlet and having a partially cleaned air outlet; and,
      - (ii) at least one electrostatic precipitator positioned
        - 15 in the air flow path upstream from the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet.
2. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at
  - 20 least one electrostatic precipitator comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member
    - 25 for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.
3. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 2 wherein the at least one member is movable in response to air flow through the housing.

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4. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 further

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comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the at least one electrostatic precipitator produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitator.

5        5.            The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.

6.            The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises at least a first cyclonic  
10        cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage.

7.            The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the at least one electrostatic precipitator is positioned in the air flow path  
15        upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the second cyclonic cleaning stage.

8.            The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the at least one electrostatic precipitator is positioned in the air flow path  
20        upstream from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet.

9.            The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage comprises one cyclone and the second  
25        cyclonic cleaning stage consists of from two to five second cyclones.

10.           The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the second cyclonic cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the at least one electrostatic precipitator.  
30

11.           The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at

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least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic precipitator comprises an electrostatic precipitator removably mounted in the cyclone chamber.

5

12. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 11 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic precipitator is positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

10 13. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 11 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic precipitator is removably mounted in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

14. A vacuum cleaner comprising:  
15 (a) a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt;  
(b) a clean air outlet spaced for the dirty air inlet;  
(c) an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and,  
(d) a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path,  
20 the filtration assembly comprising:  
(i) a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage; and,  
(ii) at least one electrostatic filter positioned in the  
25 air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet, wherein the second cyclonic cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which  
is removed by the electrostatic filter.

30

15. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at

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least one electrostatic filter comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.

16. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 15 wherein the at least one member is movable in response to air flow through the housing.

17. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the at least one electrostatic filter produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitator.

18. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.

19. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the second cyclonic cleaning stage.

20. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet.

21. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage comprises one cyclone and the second

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cyclonic cleaning stage consists of from two to five second cyclones.

22. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber  
5 removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic filter comprises an electrostatic filter removably mounted in the cyclone chamber.

23. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 22 wherein the  
10 cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic filter is positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

24. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 22 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic filter is  
15 removably mounted in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

25. A vacuum cleaner comprising:  
(a) a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt;  
(b) a clean air outlet spaced for the dirty air inlet;  
20 (c) an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and,  
(d) a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising:  
25 (i) a first cyclonic cleaning stage removable mounted in the vacuum cleaner and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage; and,  
(ii) at least one electrostatic filter positioned in the  
30 air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet, wherein the electrostatic filter is removable

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with the first cyclonic cleaning stage from the vacuum cleaner.

26. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the at  
5 least one electrostatic filter comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member  
10 for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.

27. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 26 wherein the at least one member is movable in response to air flow through the housing.

15 28. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the at least one electrostatic filter produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic filter.

20 29. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.

30. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the at  
25 least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises at least a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage.

31. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the at  
30 least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the second



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cyclonic cleaning stage.

32. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path upstream  
5 from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and downstream of the clean air outlet.

33. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage comprises one cyclone and the second  
10 cyclonic cleaning stage consists of from two to five second cyclones.

34. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the second cyclonic cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the at least one electrostatic filter.  
15

35. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic filter comprises an electrostatic filter removably mounted in the  
20 cyclone chamber.

36. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 35 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic filter is positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.  
25

37. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 35 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic filter is removably mounted in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

30 38. A vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising:

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(a) first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and,

(b) electrostatic precipitation means positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

5

39. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 wherein the electrostatic precipitation means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitation means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

10

40. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic precipitation means produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow there through.

15

41. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 further comprising second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

20

42. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 41 wherein the electrostatic precipitation means is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and downstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

25

43. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 41 wherein the electrostatic precipitation means is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the second means for further cyclonically treating the

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dirty air stream and downstream of the clean air outlet.

44. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 41 wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic precipitation means.

45. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 wherein the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream is removably mounted in a housing and the electrostatic precipitation means is removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

46. A vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising:

- (a) first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream;
- (b) second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream; and,
- (c) electrostatic filter means positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream, wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter means.

47. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein the electrostatic filter means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic filter means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

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48. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic filter means produces a high voltage potential in response  
5 to air flow there through.

49. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein the electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and  
10 downstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

50. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path upstream  
15 from the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and downstream of the clean air outlet.

51. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream is removably  
20 mounted in a housing and the electrostatic filter means is removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

52. A vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air  
25 stream to obtain clean air comprising:

- (a) first means removably mounted in the vacuum cleaner for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and,
- (b) electrostatic filter means positioned upstream from the  
30 first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream and removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically

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treating the dirty air stream.

53. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 52 wherein the electrostatic filter means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic filter means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

54. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 52 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic filter means produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow there through.

55. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 52 further comprising second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream positioned upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

56. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 55 wherein the electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and downstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

57. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 55 wherein electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path upstream from the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and downstream of the clean air outlet.

58. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 55 wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream

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removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter means.

59. A method for filtering a dirty air stream in a vacuum  
5 cleaner to obtain a clean air stream comprising:  
(a) subjecting the dirty air stream to a first cyclonic  
separation stage to obtain a partially cleaned air stream;  
and,  
(b) subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to a second  
10 cyclonic separation stage and an electronic filtration stage  
to obtain the clean air stream.

60. The method as claimed in claim 59 further comprising  
subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to the second cyclonic  
15 separation stage to obtain a treated air stream and subjecting the  
treated air stream to the electronic filtration stage to obtain the clean  
air stream.

61. The method as claimed in claim 59 further comprising  
20 subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to the electronic filtration  
stage to obtain a treated air stream and subjecting the treated air stream  
to the second cyclonic separation stage to obtain the clean air stream.

62. The method as claimed in claim 59 wherein the dirty air  
25 stream includes particulate material having various particle sizes and  
the second cyclonic separation stage removes larger particles than  
those removed by the electronic filtration stage.

63. An electrostatic precipitator for separating chargeable  
30 particulate matter from a fluid stream comprising:  
(a) a housing having at least one fluid inlet and at least

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one fluid outlet;

(b) at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing; and,

(c) a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to particulate matter entrained in the fluid whereby particulate matter is oppositely charged to the at least one member prior to encountering the at least one member and is attracted to the at least one member during passage of the charged particulate matter through the housing.

64. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 63 further comprising a directing member to cause the fluid to rotate the at least one member.

65. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 63 wherein the at least one member and at least a portion of the housing is constructed from a material that will produce a potential difference between the at least one member and the portion of the housing due to frictional contact of the at least one member with the housing as the at least one member moves in the housing due to the flow of fluid through the housing.

66. An electrostatic precipitator for separating chargeable particulate matter from a fluid stream comprising:

(a) housing means having fluid inlet means and fluid outlet means;

(b) individual chargeable means movably positioned in the housing means for generating a high voltage potential

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in response to the movement of the individual chargeable means in the housing means; and,

(c) conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to particulate matter entrained in the fluid whereby particulate matter is oppositely charged to the individual chargeable means prior to encountering the individual chargeable means and is attracted to the individual chargeable means during passage of the charged particulate matter through the housing means.

10

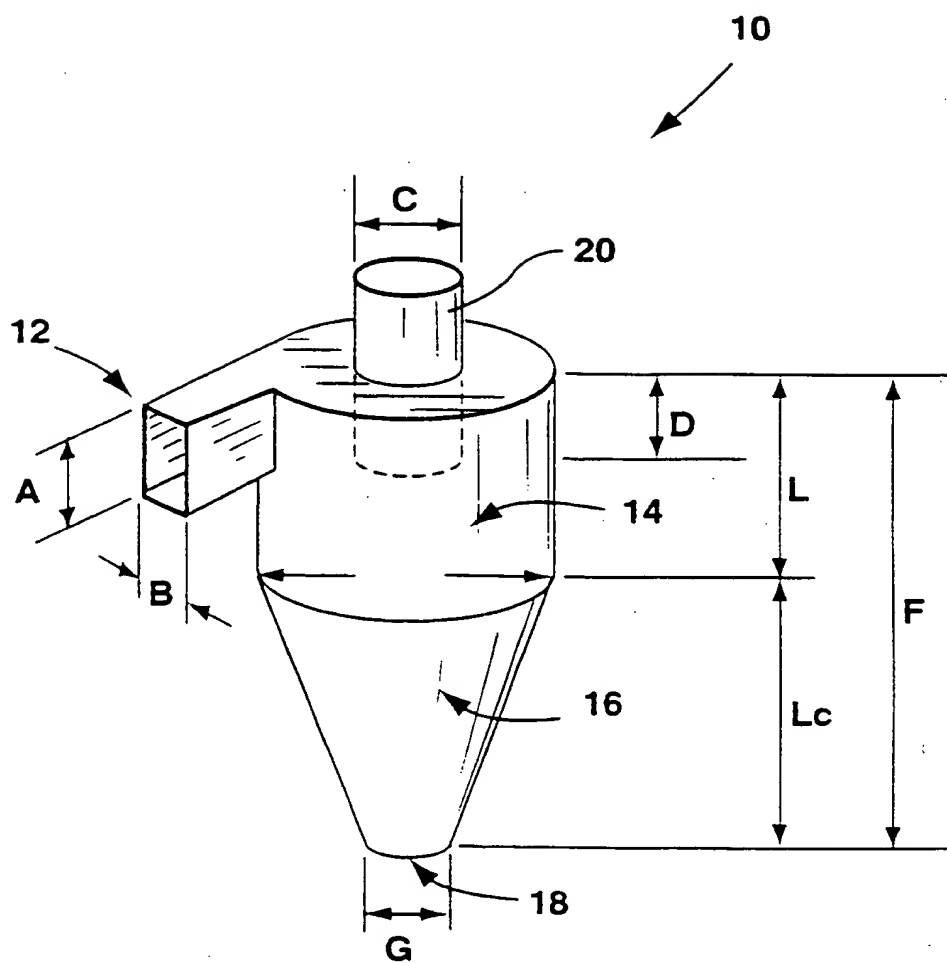
67. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 66 further comprising a directing means to cause the fluid to rotate the individual chargeable means.

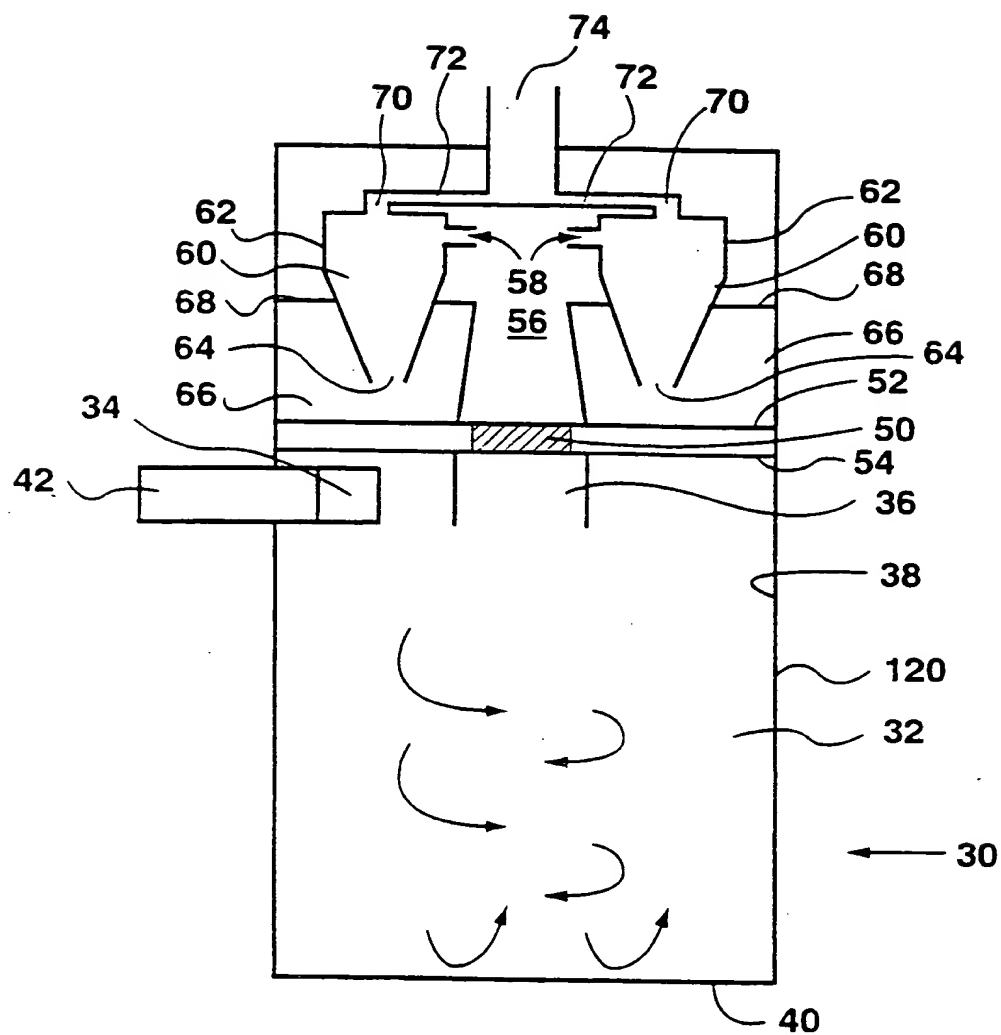
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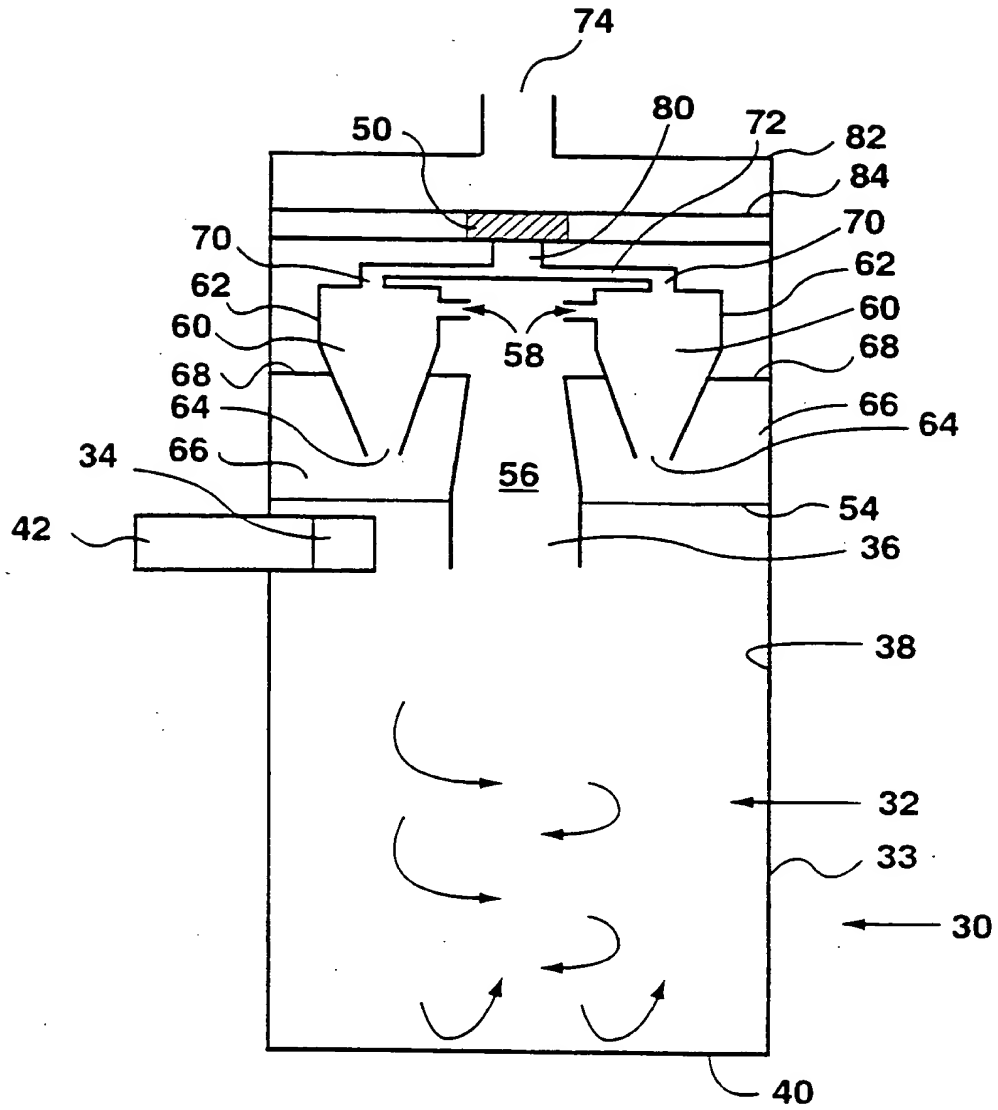
68. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 67 wherein the individual chargeable means and at least a portion of the housing means is constructed from a material that will produce a potential difference between the individual chargeable means and the portion of the housing means due to frictional contact of the individual chargeable means with the housing means as the individual chargeable means moves in the housing means due to the flow of fluid through the housing means.

20

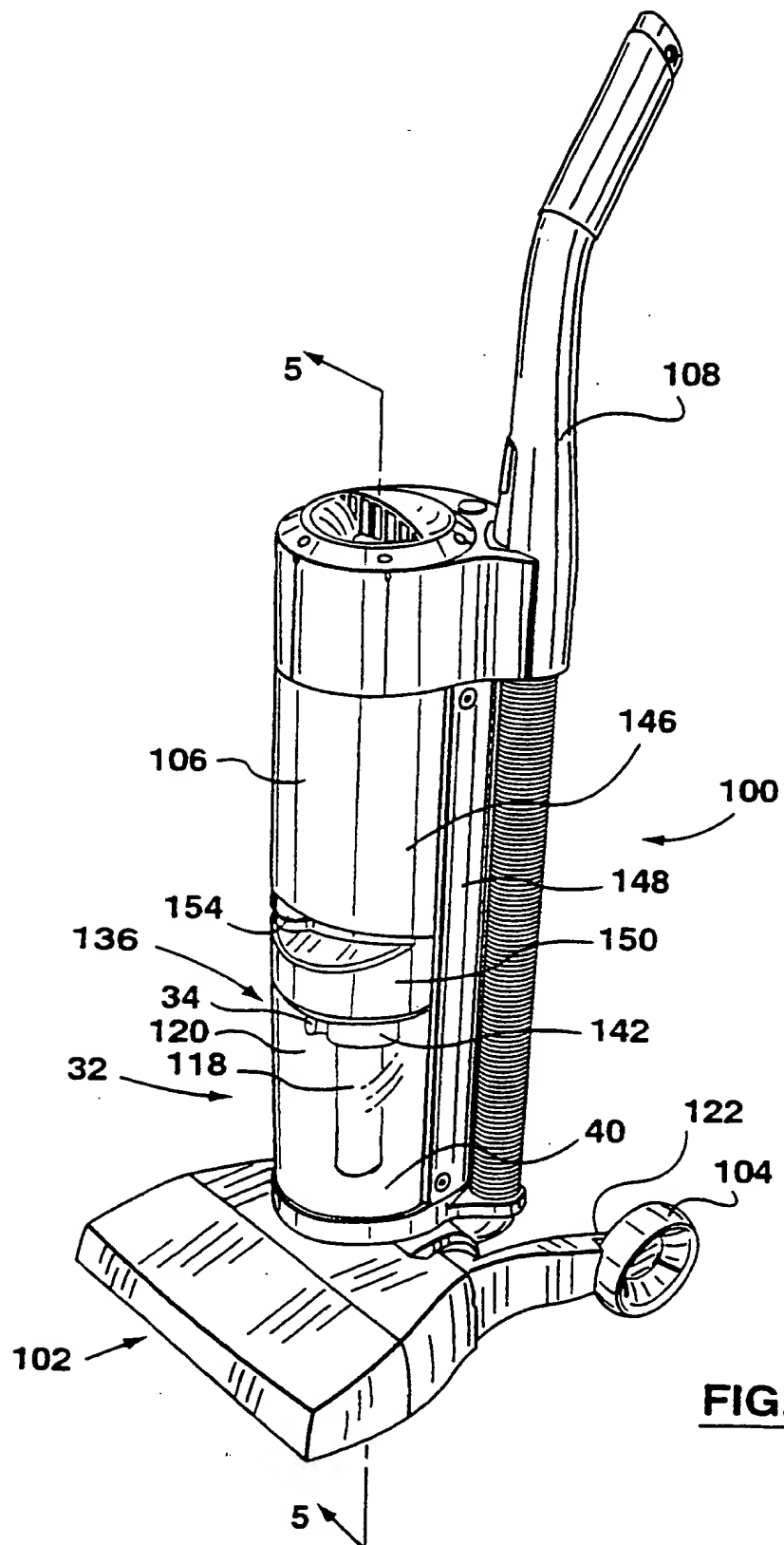


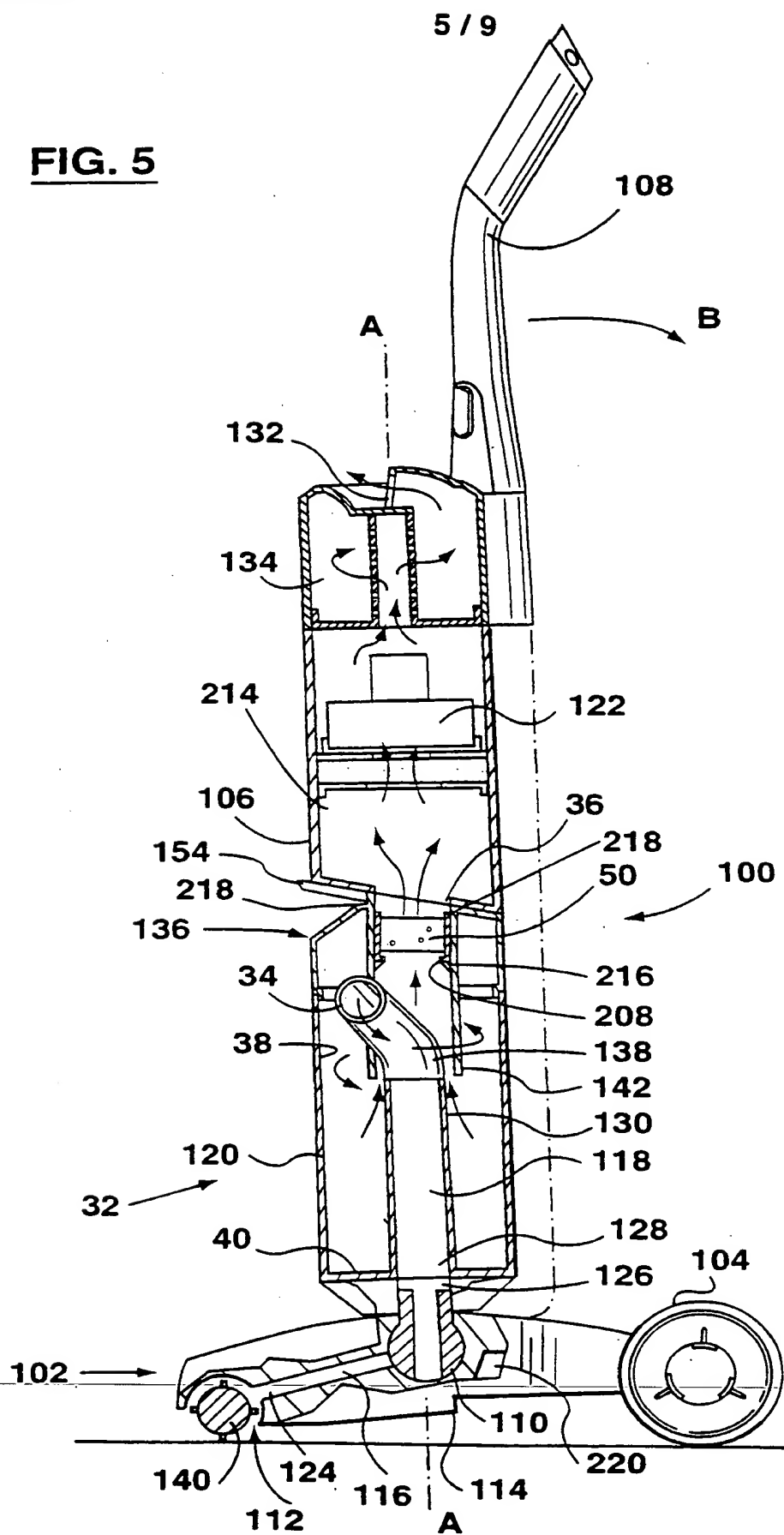
**FIG. 1**

**FIG. 2**

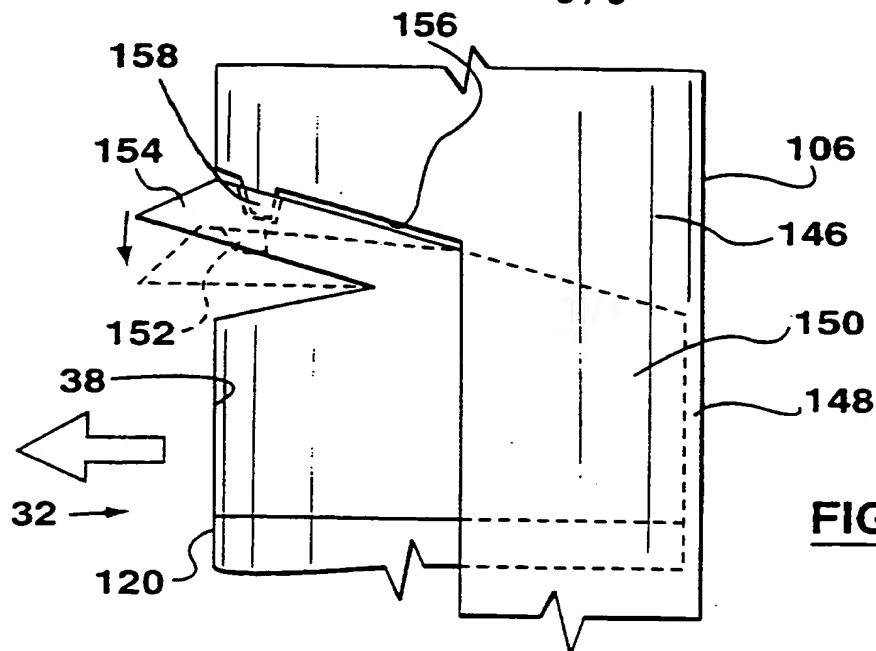


**FIG. 3**

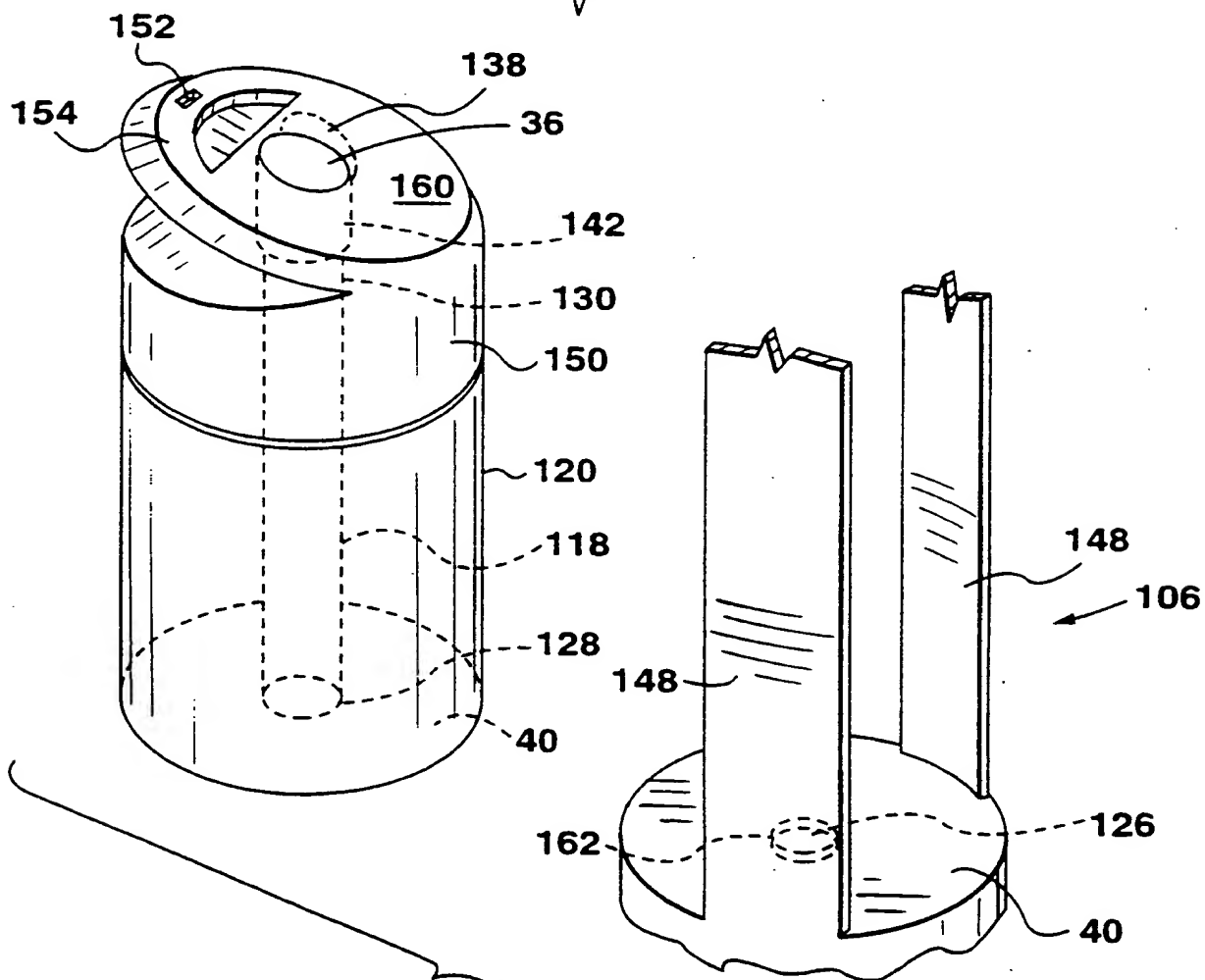
**FIG. 4**

**FIG. 5**

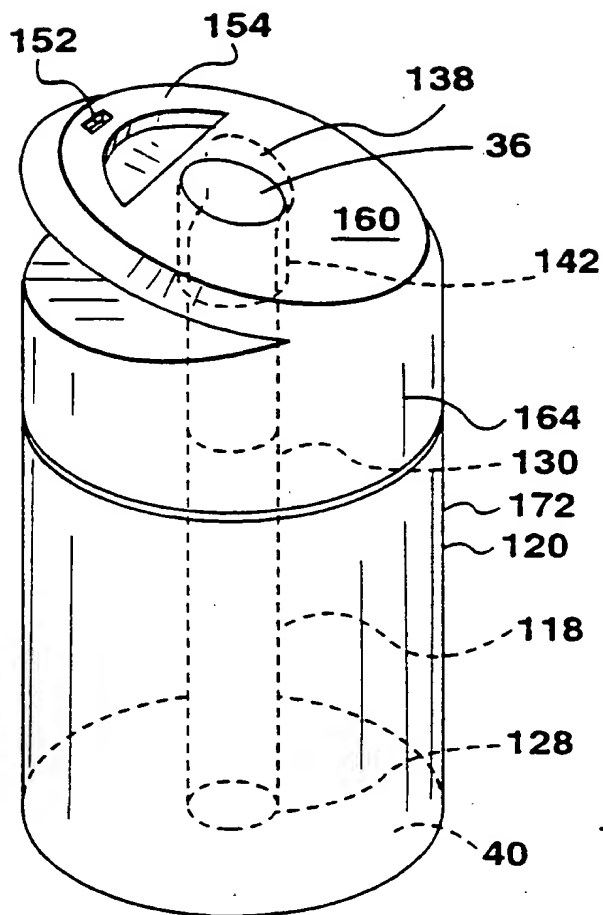
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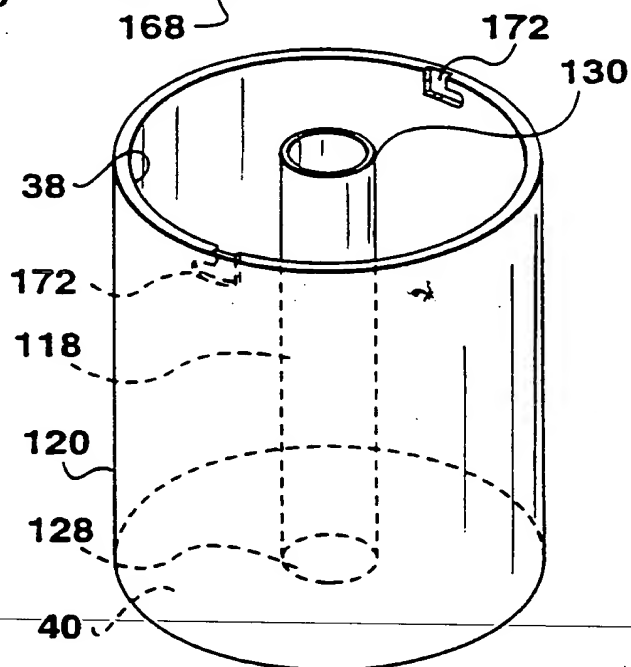
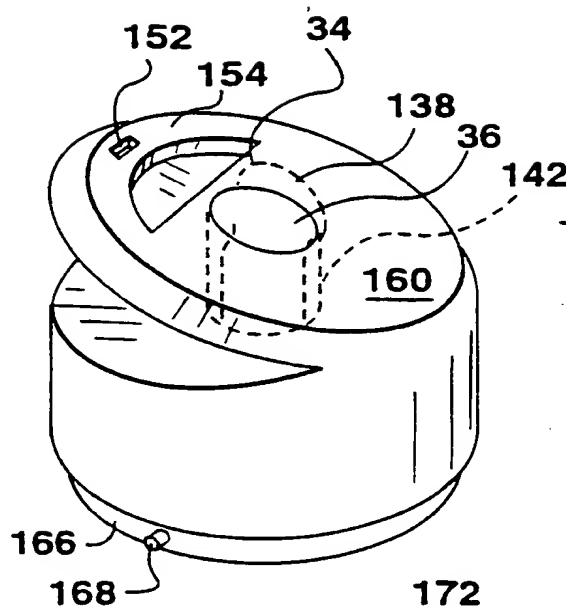
**FIG. 6**



**FIG. 7**

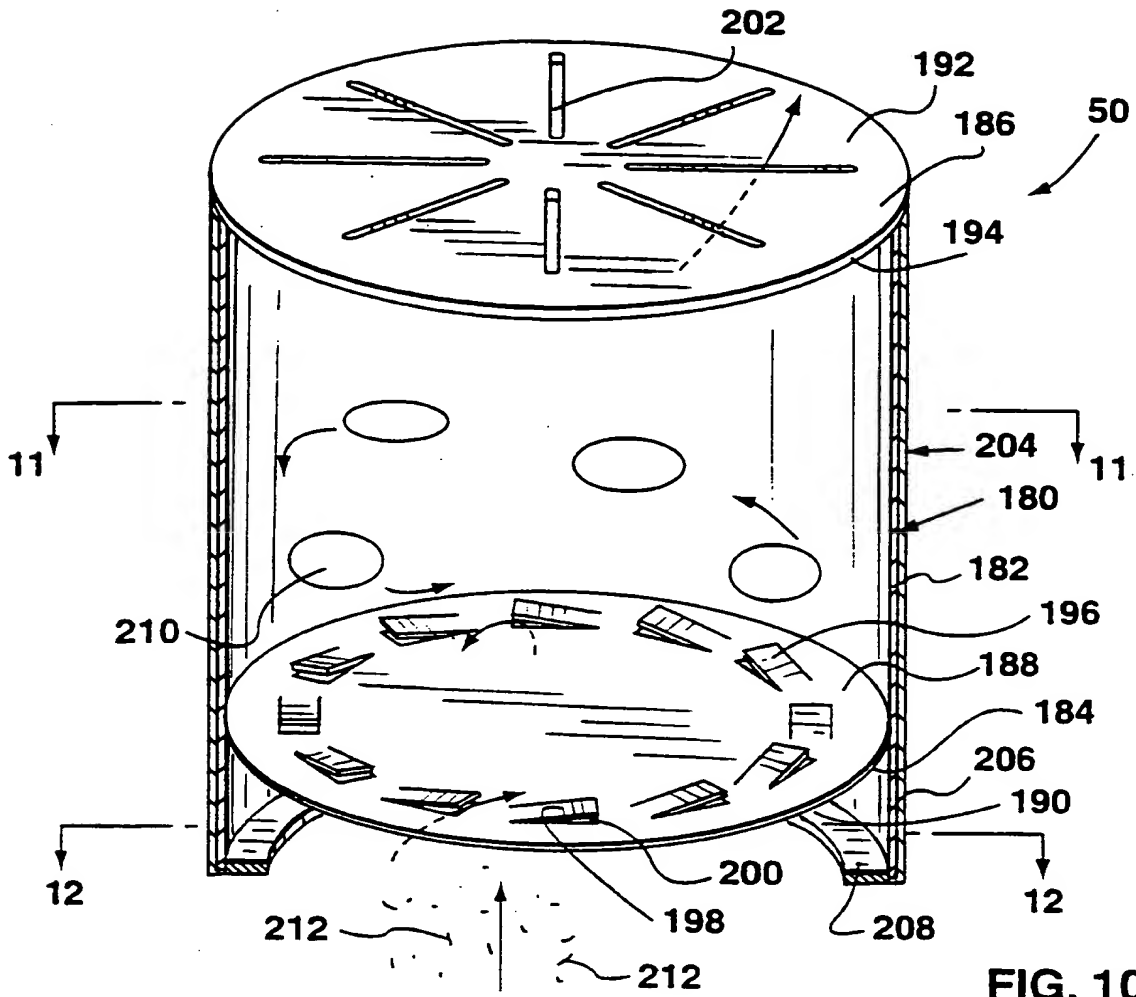


**FIG. 8**

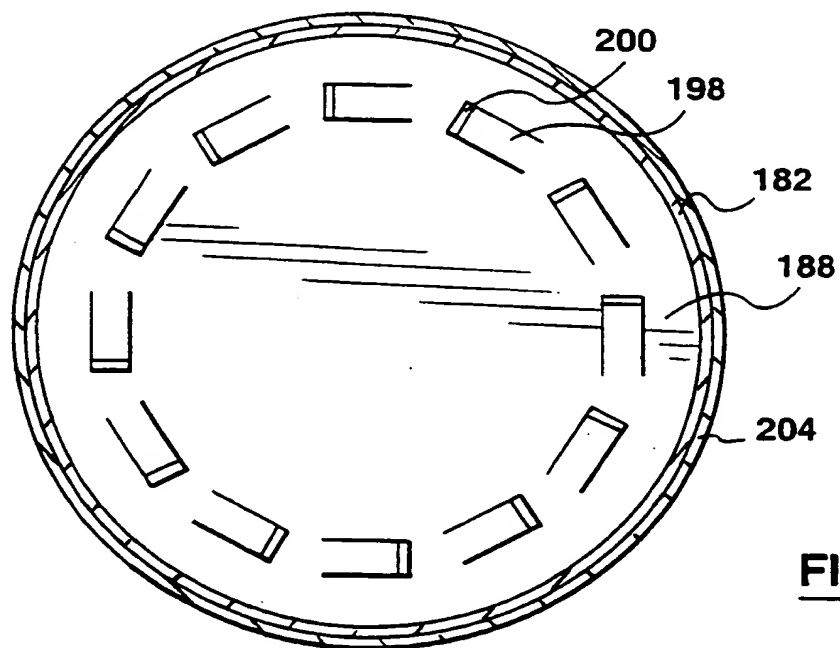


**FIG. 9**

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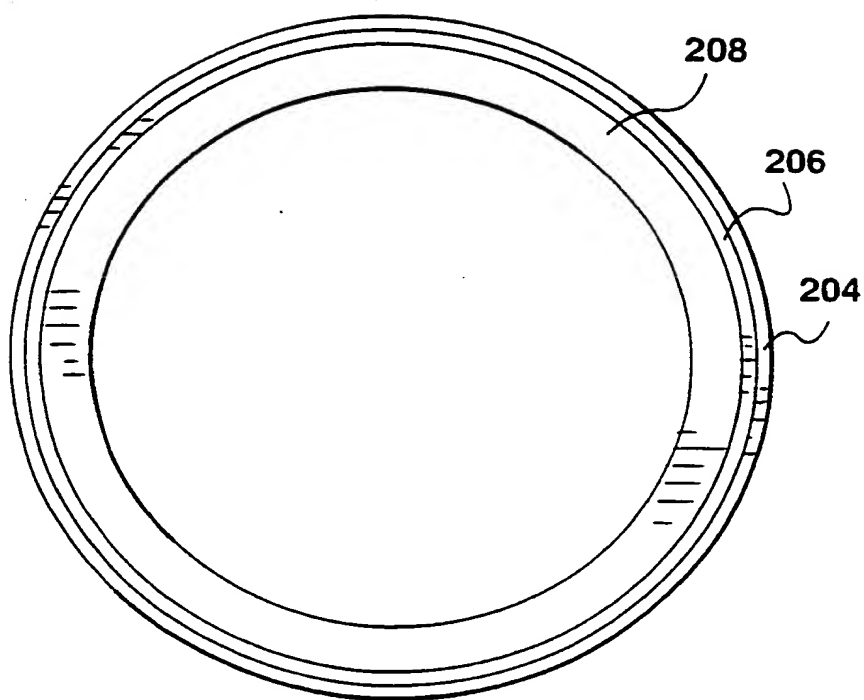
**FIG. 10**



**FIG. 11**

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**FIG. 12**

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/CA 00/00017

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 7 A47L9/16

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A47L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P  A	EP 0 908 121 A (CANDY SPA) 14 April 1999 (1999-04-14)  column 3, line 3 -column 6, line 54; figures 1-4  ---  -/--	1,2,5, 38,39, 63,65,66   13,15, 17,18, 28,29, 47,48, 50, 52-55, 59,68

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 April 2000

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28/04/2000

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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	column 4, line 15 -column 8, line 20; figure 6	6-12, 14, 18-23, 25, 29-34, 36, 37, 41-44, 46, 49, 50, 55-62
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Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/CA 00/00017

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## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification:</b> <b>A47L 9/16</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/40135</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 13 July 2000 (13.07.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/CA00/00017 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 7 January 2000 (07.01.00) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 09/227,712 8 January 1999 (08.01.99) US <b>(63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application</b> US 09/227,712 (CIP) Filed on 8 January 1999 (08.01.99) <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> FANTOM TECHNOLOGIES INC. [CA/CA]; 1110 Hansler Road, Welland, Ontario L3B 5S1 (CA). <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> CONRAD, Wayne, Ernest [CA/CA]; 27 King Street, Hampton, Ontario L0B 1J0 (CA). CONRAD, Helmut, Gerhard [CA/CA]; 27 King Street, Hampton, Ontario L0B 1J0 (CA). <b>(74) Agent:</b> BERESKIN & PARR; 40th floor, 40 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3Y2 (CA).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i> <b>Date of publication of the amended claims:</b> 19 October 2000 (19.10.00)
<b>(54) Title:</b> VACUUM CLEANER UTILIZING ELECTROSTATIC FILTRATION AND ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATOR FOR USE THEREIN		
<b>(57) Abstract</b> <p>An apparatus and method for filtering a dirty air stream in a vacuum cleaner to obtain a clean air stream comprises subjecting the dirty air stream to a first cyclonic separation stage (32) to obtain a partially cleaned air stream and subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to an electronic filtration stage (50) and optionally a second cyclonic separation stage (60) to obtain the clean air stream. The electronic filtration stage (50) is optionally removable with a cyclonic cleaning stage from the vacuum cleaner. The electronic filtration stage (50) is optionally an electrostatic precipitator which utilizes air flow through the vacuum cleaner to generate the voltage used by the electrostatic precipitator.</p>		

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**AMENDED CLAIMS**

[received by the International Bureau on 4 August 2000 (04.08.00):  
original claims 1-68 amended (11 pages)]

1. A vacuum cleaner comprising:
  - (a) a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt;
  - (b) a clean air outlet spaced for the dirty air inlet;
  - (c) an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and,
  - (d) a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising:
    - i. at least one cyclonic cleaning stage in flow communication with the dirty air inlet and having a partially cleaned air outlet; and,
    - ii. at least one electrostatic precipitator positioned in the air flow path downstream from the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the clean air outletwhereby the air containing dirt is treated by the electrostatic precipitator subsequent to the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage .
2. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at least one electrostatic precipitator comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one member is movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.
3. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 2 wherein the at least one member is movable in response to air flow through the housing.
4. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner.
5. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.
- ~~6. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises at least a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage.~~

7. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the at least one electrostatic precipitator is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the second cyclonic cleaning stage.
8. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the at least one electrostatic precipitator is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the clean air outlet.
9. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage comprises one cyclone and the second cyclonic cleaning stage consists of from two to five second cyclones.
10. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 6 wherein the second cyclonic cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the at least one electrostatic precipitator.
11. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 1 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic precipitator comprises an electrostatic precipitator removably mounted in the cyclone chamber.
12. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 11 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic precipitator is positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.
13. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 11 wherein the electrostatic precipitator is mounted in the cyclone chamber such that, when the cyclone chamber is removed from the vacuum cleaner for emptying, the electrostatic precipitator is removed at the same time from the vacuum cleaner.
14. A vacuum cleaner comprising:
  - (a) a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt;
  - (b) a clean air outlet spaced from the dirty air inlet;



(c) an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and,

(d) a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising:

- i. a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage; and,
- ii. at least one electrostatic filter positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the clean air outlet, wherein the second cyclonic cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter.

15. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.

16. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 15 wherein the at least one member is movable in response to air flow through the housing.

17. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the at least one electrostatic filter produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitator.

18. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.

19. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the second cyclonic cleaning stage.

20. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the clean air outlet.
21. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage comprises one cyclone and the second cyclonic cleaning stage consists of from two to five second cyclones.
22. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic filter comprises an electrostatic filter removably mounted in the cyclone chamber.
23. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 22 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic filter is positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.
24. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 22 wherein the electrostatic filter is mounted in the cyclone chamber such that, when the cyclone chamber is removed from the vacuum cleaner for emptying, the electrostatic filter is removed at the same time from the vacuum cleaner.
25. A vacuum cleaner comprising:
- (a) a dirty air inlet for receiving air containing dirt;
  - (b) a clean air outlet spaced for the dirty air inlet;
  - (c) an air flow path extending downstream from the dirty air inlet to the clean air outlet; and,
  - (d) a filtration assembly positioned in the air flow path, the filtration assembly comprising:
    - i. a first cyclonic cleaning stage removably mounted in the vacuum cleaner and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage; and,
    - ii. at least one electrostatic filter positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the

clean air outlet, wherein the electrostatic filter is removable with the first cyclonic cleaning stage from the vacuum cleaner.

26. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter comprises a housing having at least one inlet and at least one outlet and at least one member positioned therein, the at least one member movably positioned in the housing for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing and a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the air.

27. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 26 wherein the at least one member is movable in response to air flow through the housing.

28. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the at least one electrostatic filter produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic filter.

29. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage consists of one cyclone.

30. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises at least a first cyclonic cleaning stage and a second cyclonic cleaning stage downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage.

31. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the second cyclonic cleaning stage.

32. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the at least one electrostatic filter is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the second cyclonic cleaning stage and upstream of the clean air outlet.

33. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the first cyclonic cleaning stage comprises one cyclone and the second cyclonic cleaning stage consists of from two to five second cyclones.

34. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 30 wherein the second cyclonic cleaning stage removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the at least one electrostatic filter.

35. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 25 wherein the at least one cyclonic cleaning stage comprises a cyclone chamber removably mounted in a housing and the at least one electrostatic filter comprises an electrostatic filter removably mounted in the cyclone chamber.

36. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 35 wherein the cyclone chamber has an air outlet and the electrostatic filter is positioned in the air outlet of the cyclone chamber.

37. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 35 wherein the electrostatic filter is mounted in the cyclone chamber such that, when the cyclone chamber is removed from the vacuum cleaner for emptying, the electrostatic filter is removed at the same time from the vacuum cleaner.

38. A vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising:

- (a) first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and,
- (b) electrostatic precipitation means positioned downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

39. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 wherein the electrostatic precipitation means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic precipitation means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

40. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic precipitation means produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow there through.

41. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 further comprising second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream positioned downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

42. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 41 wherein the electrostatic precipitation means is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and upstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

43. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 41 wherein the electrostatic precipitation means is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and upstream of the clean air outlet.

44. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 41 wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic precipitation means.

45. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 38 wherein the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream is removably mounted in a housing and the electrostatic precipitation means is removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream whereby the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and the electrostatic precipitation means are removed at the same time from the vacuum cleaner.

46. A vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising:

(a) first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream;

- (b) second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream; and,
- (c) electrostatic filter means positioned downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream, wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter means.

47. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein the electrostatic filter means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic filter means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

48. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic filter means produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow there through.

49. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein the electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and upstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

50. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and upstream of the clean air outlet.

51. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 46 wherein the means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream have means for collecting dirt removed from the dirty air stream and the means for collecting dirt is removably mounted in a housing and means for collecting dirt and the electrostatic precipitation means are removed at the same time from the vacuum cleaner.

52. A vacuum cleaner for receiving and cleaning a dirty air stream to obtain clean air comprising:

- (a) first means removably mounted in the vacuum cleaner for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and,

(b) electrostatic filter means positioned downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream and removably mounted with the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and the first means and the electrostatic filter means are removed at the same time from the vacuum cleaner.

53. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 52 wherein the electrostatic filter means comprises means for generating a high voltage potential in response to air flow through the electrostatic filter means and conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to dirt entrained in the dirty air stream.

54. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 52 further comprising a battery for operating the vacuum cleaner and the electrostatic filter means produces a high voltage potential in response to air flow there through.

55. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 52 further comprising second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream positioned downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating a dirty air stream.

56. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 55 wherein the electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the first means for cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and upstream of the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream.

57. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 55 wherein electrostatic filter means is positioned in the air flow path downstream from the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream and upstream of the clean air outlet.

58. The vacuum cleaner as claimed in claim 55 wherein the second means for further cyclonically treating the dirty air stream removes particulate material larger than that which is removed by the electrostatic filter means.

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59. A method for filtering a dirty air stream in a vacuum cleaner to obtain a clean air stream comprising:

- (a) subjecting the dirty air stream to a first cyclonic separation stage to obtain a partially cleaned air stream; and,
- (b) subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to a second cyclonic separation stage and an electronic filtration stage to obtain the clean air stream.

60. The method as claimed in claim 59 further comprising subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to the second cyclonic separation stage to obtain a treated air stream and subjecting the treated air stream to the electronic filtration stage to obtain the clean air stream.

61. The method as claimed in claim 59 further comprising subjecting the partially cleaned air stream to the electronic filtration stage to obtain a treated air stream and subjecting the treated air stream to the second cyclonic separation stage to obtain the clean air stream.

62. The method as claimed in claim 59 wherein the dirty air stream includes particulate material having various particle sizes and the second cyclonic separation stage removes larger particles than those removed by the electronic filtration stage.

63. An electrostatic precipitator for separating chargeable particulate matter from a fluid stream comprising:

- (a) a housing having at least one fluid inlet and at least one fluid outlet and defining an air flow path there between;
- (b) at least one member movably positioned in the air flow path for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the at least one member in the housing; and,
- (c) a conductive member for transmitting the high voltage potential to particulate matter entrained in the fluid whereby particulate matter is oppositely charged to the at least one member prior to encountering the at least one member and is attracted to the at least one member during passage of the charged particulate matter through the housing.

64. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 63 further comprising a directing member to cause the fluid to rotate the at least one member.



65. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 63 wherein the at least one member and at least a portion of the housing is constructed from a material that will produce a potential difference between the at least one member and the portion of the housing due to frictional contact of the at least one member with the housing as the at least one member moves in the housing due to the flow of fluid through the housing.

66. An electrostatic precipitator for separating chargeable particulate matter from a fluid stream comprising:

- (a) housing means having fluid inlet means and fluid outlet means and an air flow path extending there between;
- (b) individual chargeable means movably positioned in the air flow path means for generating a high voltage potential in response to the movement of the individual chargeable means in the housing means; and,
- (c) conductive means for transmitting the high voltage potential to particulate matter entrained in the fluid whereby particulate matter is oppositely charged to the individual chargeable means prior to encountering the individual chargeable means and is attracted to the individual chargeable means during passage of the charged particulate matter through the housing means.

67. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 66 further comprising a directing means to cause the fluid to rotate the individual chargeable means.

68. The electrostatic precipitator as claimed in claim 67 wherein the individual chargeable means and at least a portion of the housing means is constructed from a material that will produce a potential difference between the individual chargeable means and the portion of the housing means due to frictional contact of the individual chargeable means with the housing means as the individual chargeable means moves in the housing means due to the flow of fluid through the housing means.

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